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without omissions, has been apparently well done, and it remains for those whose names are mentioned in it to keep the Editor informed as to the changes in residence, &c. ; in this way a work in which all are interested may be well maintained.

HAYDEN'S GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL ATLAS OF COLORADO.¹—The publication of this noble work is appropriate at the present time, as indicating that our government, although subject to the vicissitudes so incident to its popular form, does not forget the highest interests of the people. The great survey under Dr. Hayden, of which the present atlas is the latest product, appeals in it to the public interest in the most direct manner. Nothing can be more desirable for a community to know than the material constitution of their possessions, and in no way is this knowledge more quickly and exactly communicated than by the geological map.

This atlas consists of sixteen folio maps, in two series. The first of these consists of four maps on a scale of twelve miles to the inch ; the second of twelve sheets on a scale of four miles to the inch. Of the second series, six maps are topographical and six geological. The maps of the first series include a drainage map and a map indicating the distribution of vegetation. The importance of the latter to the emigrant is alone worth the cost of the atlas. The topography is expressed by contour lines representing intervals of two hundred feet, which is the best mode of expression of surface configuration. The various types of country are thus perceived at a glance ; the craggy peaks, the plains and the cañons being as well marked as in a birds-eye view.

In the geological department Dr. Hayden's work is prominently displayed. The vast series of Mesozoic and Tertiary strata which form the central district of our continent were first distinguished, located and stratigraphically defined by the author, who has now the satisfaction of seeing his prolonged labors set forth in a form commensurate with their importance, so far as regards the great State of Colorado. No more extensive area, horizontally or stratigraphically, ever fell to the lot of a single geologist to translate into the language of science, than has been, for the past twenty-five years, the heritage of Dr. Hayden. The grandeur of the result may be estimated by remembering that the present atlas covers a very small fraction of the area explored and digested. An examination of the present series of maps will furnish some idea of the labor and energy expended in the work. We have here the results of the studies of Dr. Hayden's able corps of assistants as well as of his own. Of these gentlemen it would be invidious to select any for special mention. The suc-

¹ *Geological and Geographical Atlas of Colorado, and portions of adjacent territory.* By F. V. HAYDEN, U. S. Geologist-in-charge. Department of the Interior, United States Geological and Geographical Surveys of the Territories, 1877.

cess of the atlas as a work of art reflects equal credit on the artist and engraver. An especial feature of the work, as of many of Dr. Hayden's reports, is the analytical landscapes of Mr. Holmes. These representations, which conclude the atlas, enable the reader to realize, by a vertical projection, the teachings of the preceding maps and charts.

Every citizen of our country will feel increased respect for his government, which fosters works like the present; and the complaint that a republican form is discouraging to the development of science within its limits is shown every day to be without foundation.

THE PENN MONTHLY for June, 1878.—This magazine deserves well of the thinking community as an enterprise for the dissemination of fact and argument in all questions of the highest moment. The present number contains an article which interests us especially, entitled, "The relation of the Mosaic Cosmogony to Science," by C. B. Warring, Ph.D. It is another attempt to reconcile the account of creation, given by Moses in the first chapter of Genesis, with the facts which have been ascertained by investigation, and which form the branches of science known as geology and palæontology.

Mr. Warring approaches the subject in a judicial spirit, and with an evident desire to ascertain the truth of the matter. He is careful to disavow responsibility for the statement of many friends of the Mosaic record, which cannot be substantiated by the text. He also admits the validity of the conclusions attained by scientific men in physics and geology. These conclusions he arranges under twenty heads, commencing with the former department and ending with the latter. These are fairly stated, but we leave to our friends the physicists the assertion that light is the primal form of motion and force, and the new theory propounded by the author which accounts for the glacial epoch and the climatic zones, by supposing a pre-glacial change in the direction of the earth's axis of 22° . A closing statement of this part of the subject, which is derived from Dana, is open to such doubt as to be invalid as evidence: it is, that "every fish, bird, reptile and mammal of the Tertiary is now extinct."

The general coincidence of the Mosaic account with these facts is then displayed, in so far as they relate to the earlier and middle portions of geologic history. That such a similarity between the two records exists, is a well-known fact, and one which assures to Moses' cosmogony the first place among those which have come down to us from ancient times. Whether, however, the coincidence is sufficiently exact to warrant the high estimate placed upon it by many theologians, and the assertions made as to its supernatural origin, is a very different matter. In discussing this part of the subject, our author is not free from